

Lesson for Joensuu school, Finland

CZECH FOLKLORE DANCES

for project:

ARTS TALK ABOUT US



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A) Folklore costumes, dances and songs

- **The Czech Republic has a rich tradition of folklore songs and dances.**
- **The folklore costumes changed during time and in the last century people slowly stopped wearing them.**
- **Nowadays, we can admire folklore costumes in museums or during folklore festivals.**

A) Folklore costumes, dances and songs

Almost every village and town has its own folklore costume which was usually decorated with ribbons, flitters or embroidering.



A folklore costume from Bohumin, a little town near Ostrava city, was very simple. A coloured scarf was worn over the black vest. That's why it was not decorated. The red skirt is made of wool and it is very heavy.

**South Moravian
villages have
fertile fields, it
is shown in the
rich costumes.**



**All parts of the costumes were
carefully decorated.
Study the details of a scarf,
a collar, a cap, and a sleeve.**





Other folklore costumes from my region

Children's costumes from Ostrava region



Our school keeps the tradition of ending winter by throwing its symbol „Morana“ into the river.

Another children's costumes from our region



Our school took part in VI. National Sokol folklore groups parade in Slatiňany in June 2016 with dance Zezulenka.



You can see our music group from Háj ve Slezsku in Opava costume.

Place of origin of the „BABSKÝ“ song

Ostrava is a city situated on a border between Moravia and Silesia region, it is very close to Poland and Slovakia.



B) Historical background of the song

People who worked in Ostrava's factories were coming from the surrounding villages and even from Slovakia which was part of the former Czechoslovak Republic. They brought their traditions, dances and songs with them.



C) Geographical background

We will teach you a special song and dance called BABSKY which means OLD WOMEN's. It is a kind of "Czardas" which women from both sides of the Czech and Slovak border used to dance in the pub "U Janošča" in the Beskydy Mountains near the village Bílá, which means white. Women used to sing this song late at night when men got tired and decided to have a drink or a chat.



1) Read the Czech words and guess their English meaning. Then write these words in your language.

1) Na ohnišću –

2) Oheň –

3) Horí –

4) Moju –

5) Milu –

6) Hlava –

7) Bolí –

8) Hlava boli -

9) Včera –

10) Večer –

11) Včera večer –

12) Zahorela –



a) beloved

b) evening

c) fire

d) got a fever

e) has got a headache

f) head

g) hurts

h) in the fire ring

i) is burning

j) last night

k) my

l) yesterday

Check your answers:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Na ohnišču – | h) in the fire |
| 2) Oheň – | c) fire |
| 3) Horí – | i) is burning |
| 4) Moju – | k) my |
| 5) Milu – | a) beloved |
| 6) Hlava – | f) head |
| 7) Bolí – | g) hurts |
| 8) Hlava boli - | e) has got a headache |
| 9) Včera – | l) yesterday |
| 10) Večer – | b) evening |
| 11) Včera večer – | j) last night |
| 12) Zahorela – | d) got a fever |



2) Read the English version of the song. It is not the exact translation; some words are different than in the old Czech song so that it is possible to sing it in English version too.

„BABSKY“
(OLD WOMEN'S SONG)

The musical score is written on four staves in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The melody is simple and folk-like. The lyrics are written below the notes. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff continues the melody. The third staff has a repeat sign at the beginning. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line.

There is fi - re, there is fi - re bur - ning, bur - ning.

My be - lo - ved, my be - lo - ved has a fea - ver.

Why has she got sud - den - ly a head - ache?

Last night, last night she fell in love.

**3) Listen to the song. Then read slowly the Czech words.
Finally learn to sing and dance the song.**

B. 9 BABSKY Z KORNÉ
(1:01.06)

Duvaj

Na o-hni-šću, na o-hni-šću o - heň ho - ri,
mo-ju mi-lu, mo-ju mi-lu hla - va bo - li,
ja - ko by ju hla-va ně-bo - le - la,
vče-ra ve-čer, vče-ra ve - čer za - ho - re - la.

D) Description of the dance

This dance has a special character; the pace during the three stanzas gets faster. Women usually sang one stanza and then danced, sang another stanza and danced and the last part was the fastest. Each pace corresponds to a different kind of dance step. It is danced in a circle; dancers are facing inward, holding their hands crossed behind their backs. It is possible to change directions.

E) Rhythm for the slowest part

B. 9 BABSKY Z KORNÉ
(1:01.06)

Duvaj

The image shows four staves of musical notation in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are in Czech. Below the lyrics, rhythmic markings are provided for each measure. The first two staves are marked 'DOPRAVA 2x' and 'DOLEVA 2x' respectively. The third staff is marked 'DOPRAVA 4x'. The fourth staff has no specific marking but follows the same rhythmic pattern as the others.

Na o-hni-šću, na o-hni-šću o - heň ho - ri,
DOPRAVA 2x 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

mo-ju mi-lu, mo-ju mi-lu hla - va bo - li,
DOLEVA 2x 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

ja - ko by ju hla-va ně-bo - le - la,
DOPRAVA 4x 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

vče-ra ve-čer, vče-ra ve-čer za - ho - re - la.
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

1 = step with 1 leg, bent knee of standing leg
3 = the second leg touches floor, bent knees

2 = slow moving of the other leg
4 = straighten both legs

F) Watching the video

G) Practice of the dance

H) Practice of the song

2) „PÁSALA VOLKY“

DANCE and SONG

1) Pasala volky na bukovině,
měla se sebou skřipky jedině.

Oj, grala, zpivala,
svoje sive volky pasala.

2) Pasla je, pasla, až je ztratila;
Co ja nešťasna, coch porobila!

I chodi a plače:

Kdo mi teď ty moje volky navrati!



1) She grazed cows in an oak wood,
she had the violin with her.

Oi, she played, sang,
grazing her grey cows.

2) She grazed them, grazed them
until she lost them;

What I, poor girl, have done!

She walks and cries:

Who can return me my cows!

Pasala volky

Domaslovice

Živě, krokem

Housle

Zpěv

1. Pa - sa - la vol - ky na bu - ko - vi - ně,
mě - la se se - bu skřipky je - di - ně.

p Oj, gra - la, zpi - va - la,
p Oj, gra - la, oj grala, zpi - va - la, zpiva - la,

f svo - je ší - ve,
f svo - je ší - ve vol - ky pa - sa - la.

2. Pasla je, pasla, až je ztratila;
Co jo nešťasna, coh porobila!
I chodi a plače:
Kdo mi tež ty moje volky navrati!

Watch the video

Dance description:

Pupils (a boy with a girl) hold with right hands in pairs and stand oposite in a line.

They make 8 steps to the right of the classroom, the hands swing with the odd step in the direction of the movement. The last step is with accent.

Then they do the same and return to the left side of the classroom.

Refrain:

3 jumps – Girls: right leg goes to the partner, left leg goes back, change, change. 3 jumps – left leg goes to the partner, change, change

Boys start with their right leg to the partner They cross their right elbows and walk a circle around themselves.

Repeat the 3 jumps, 3 jumps, circle

3) „KDYŽ JSEM CHODIL DO ŠKOLY“ DANCE and SONG

1) Když jsem chodil do školy,
učil jsem se litery:
Jedna, dvě, tři, čtyři,
To jsou moje litery.

2) Jedna, dvě, tři, čtyři, pět.
Cos měl Janku na oběd?
Zemáky pečené,
byly málo maštěné.

1) When I went to school,
I learned the letters:
One, two, three, four,
These are my letters.

2) One, two, three, four, five.
What was your lunch, Johnny?
Roasted potatoes,
they were not buttered enough.

5.



Čile.
1. Když jsem cho - dil do ško - ly,
2. Jed - na, dvě, tři, čty - ry, pět



u - čil jsem se li - te - ry: jed-na, dvě,
cos měl, Jan - ku, na o - běd? „Ze-má-ky



tři, čty - ry— to jsou mo - je li - te - ry.
pe - če - né, by - ly má - lo ma - ště - né.“

Watch the video

Dance description:

Make a circle, hold with hands.

Pupils move to the right with 8 steps, right leg starts. Then they move 8 steps to the left, left leg starts.

4 steps to right, 4 steps to the left

Girls hands in the waist, boys behind the back and with 2 little jumps they spin 360° and do 3 stamps on a spot.

Pupils make again the big circle, hold hands and move 4 steps to the right and 4 steps to the left.

Everybody spins 360° with 2 little jumps and 3 stamps.

Second stanza:

The same, or we can start to the left, or pupils stand in a line or they make pairs and hold their hands and swing them with the odd steps.

4) „ŠÁROŠ “ - wedding DANCE



Watch the dance

Pupils will dance in pairs. They need to learn to run with little steps, to pass with their back, a boy kneels and the girl runs around, to make a gate, to run in trains.

5) „TĚŠIŇOK “ DANCE and SONG

1) Pod těšínským mostem, teče voda skokem, němožu ju zastavit. 2x

Měla jsem milého, rozhněvala jsem ho, němožu ho udobřit. 2x

2) A já za ním půjdu a ho prosit budu, by se na mě nehněval. 2x

Že je mé srdečko, zarmucené všecko, aby mi ho rozebral. 2x

1) Under the Teschin bridge, the water flows and jumps, I can't stop it. 2x

I had a boyfriend, I made him angry, I can't make him my friend again. 2x

2) And I will go to him and ask him not be angry with me. 2x

Because my heart sad and he must fix it. 2x